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[25]

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Correspondents must forward their names and

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Editor, not for publication but as evidence of

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Letters for publication should be written on

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London Office: 131, Fleet Street.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, FEBRUARY 25TH, 1910.

It has been known for some little time past that relations in Tibet between the Chinese and Tibetan authorities had become severely strained, but the news which comes from India, via London, that a Chinese force of twenty-five thousand men has advanced into Tibet is quite unexpected. The Chinese amban and mandarins who administer the civil power in Tibet have been accused of ignoring the wishes of the Tibetan public and of the committee or council who are supposed to assist them. The position was deemed to have become so intolerable that representatives of this general committee were sent to Calcutta, where they arrived early in December, and from there they sent a long telegram to the Waiwupu praying the Emperor of China to interfere in the interests of the sacred Buddhist religion. The telegram accused the Ambans of the desecration and destruction of monasteries, and stated that many Lamas had been killed by the non-Buddhist soldiery, and that the people in many districts were subjected to cruel oppression. It further declared that the proposal of the committee, that the British guards, which have been withdrawn from the newly-opened trade marts, should be replaced by Tibetan police trained under Chinese officers, had been rejected, and that Chinese soldiers had been sent instead. According to a free translation, a portion of the telegram which was published in the London Times last month, runs:—

"We cannot bear further ill-treatment. If more troops come, our power will be lost, and the Dalai Lama will remain in sorrow. Tibet is a holy place. If the existing system of law

be abolished, the Buddhist religion will surely be lost. The Tibetans are more for religion than for war. The Dalai Lama pointed out these mistakes from his camp in the Besenkhung, and disregarded his letters. The Baron of Tibet prolonged his journey. Many interruptions occurred. Therefore the Tibetan troops are not withdrawn all Tibet will probably revolt and much trouble will follow. The message closed with a prayer to the Emperor to treat the Tibetans kindly as he had done heretofore, and thereby earn their perpetual gratitude. At the time the telegram was sent the Dalai Lama had not reached Lhasa, but he has arrived there since. A month passed without any reply being received by the Committee from Peking, and it now develops that the answer of the Chinese Government has taken the form of marching an army into Tibet. The result will probably be the extinction of the separate Government of Tibet and the designation of the territory in future as a province of China. The latest telegram to hand tells us that the news is causing grave anxiety to the Government of India, but it omits to mention the reason for this anxiety. When the British Government practically tore up the Agreement made with the Tibetan Government by Colonel Younghusband at Lhasa in 1904, and recognised by another agreement negotiated at Peking, Tibet formed a part of the Empire of China, the Government of Great Britain expressly engaged not to annex Tibetan territory or to interfere in the administration of Tibet. China, on her part, merely undertook not to permit any other foreign State to interfere with the territory or internal administration of Tibet. She did not undertake to leave Tibet entirely to the Tibetans. The practical effect of this Agreement was to recognise that Tibet is Chinese territory wherein the Government of China can do as it pleases, so long as it keeps open the two trade marts mentioned in the convention and fulfils the other obligation to preserve the territory from aggression or assimilation by any other State.

The figures telegraphed by our Peking Correspondent of the 22nd inst., representing the revenue and expenditure of the provinces of China last year, will be a revelation to all who have interested themselves in this much-debated subject. Quite recently we commented on the fact that the first year of Hsueh Tung, just closed, would be noteworthy in the history of China for the reason that it marked the definite commencement of an attempt to compile a National Budget. In the first year of the present reign the object has been merely to ascertain what the revenue and expenditure of the respective provinces really amounts to, and this being discovered the Provincial Authorities are this year required to frame estimates under both headings for examination by the Board of Finance. The returns during the past year have had to be made to the Metropolitan Board every quarter. The result for the year is now known. The income of the provinces is shown to be Tls. 662,500,000, and the expenditure Tls. 532,200,000, yielding a surplus of eighty million taels. It is interesting, indeed, to compare these figures with those compiled by competent inquirers who have attempted an estimate on the few facts hitherto known. Mr. H. B. Moss in his book on "The Trade and Administration of the Chinese Empire" has a very informing chapter on the revenue and expenditure in China in which he takes the figures of Mr. E. H. PARKER and Mr. GEORGE JAMESON, whom he describes as the principal authorities on the taxation and expenditure of China, and he finally draws up an imaginary statement of revenue according to the amounts presumed to be paid by the taxpayer. As Mr. Moss says, the resultant figures will be readily accepted by all competent investigators as being in all cases well under the fact. This is Mr. Moss's statement:—

	Imperial Provincial Local	Administration	Administration
	Administration	Administration	Administration
i. Land Tax	25,887,000	67,000,000	9,315,000
ii. Tribute	7,420,000	15,323,000	2,310,000
iii. Native Customs	3,799,000	1,280,000	249,000
iv. Salt Gabelle	13,053,000	26,010,000	25,000,000
v. Miscellaneous	3,856,000	5,998,000	995,000
vi. Foreign Customs	31,169,000	3,943,000	13,200,000
vii. Etc.	13,850,000	22,602,000	1,638,000
Total	99,662,000	142,374,000	42,118,000

The grand total here shown is Tls. 284,154,000, which, as Mr. Moss remarks, is an obviously insufficient sum on which to maintain the fabric of government of an empire like China. Our Peking Correspondent gives the total income of the provinces as amounting actually to Tls. 662,500,000—a very big difference indeed, and after making provision for all outgoings, including foreign indemnities and interest on foreign loans, the State has a surplus balance of over eighty million taels.

The German mail of the 25th January delivered in London of the 23rd inst. The Siam Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. has declared a dividend of 10 percent and carried to reserve fund 10,000 taels.

Corpl. F. A. Biden, of the Hongkong Volunteers, has been promoted sergeant-vizier Sergt. Warrack resigned.

The latest orders show that three members of the Volunteer Corps, having left the Colony without permission, were struck off the strength.

The annual inspection of the H. K. Volunteer Corps will be held by H.E. the General Officer Commanding on Saturday, 19th March.

The Volunteers are to have another church parade on Sunday, 6th March. On this occasion they attend divine service at the Union Church.

The Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China has opened a Branch at Siam, the capital of the State of Siam, Siam, Federated Malay States.

The Hamburg-America liner *Cleveland*, which sailed from Hongkong a month ago, a Honolulu paper says, will have to pay a fine \$151,200 on reaching California for a violation of the coastwise shipping laws.

Fire broke out on the 11th inst. in a cargo of cotton on the British steamer *Porter*, which arrived at Kobe the previous day from Bombay. One estimate of the damage is Yen 1,600,000.

The enforcement of the law which places Honolulu in the Hawaiian class as regards Sunday observance was the cause of dissatisfaction to many of the big party of tourists on the *Cleveland* when she reached there last month.

To those interested in the relations of Science and Religion the name of Dr. J. G. Rogers is becoming familiar. He is expected in response to urgent requests, to lecture in Hongkong on Sunday at 11 a.m. and 9 p.m., also on Monday at 5.30 p.m.

Three cargo boatsmen from Yantai who were before the Magistrate charged with causing grievous bodily harm were yesterday afternoon charged with the more serious offence of murder, the victim having died in the interval. The case was remanded.

The police made a raid on the servants' quarters at No. 5, Observatory Villas, Kowloon, the other night and found a number of boys, coolies and others from the German Club and elsewhere busy gambling. They were charged at the Magistrate's yesterday with trespassing and were fined \$3 each.

Four men were placed in the dock before Mr. J. R. Wood at the Magistrate's yesterday charged with being in possession of a quantity of opium and also with having, in their possession, three shops purporting to be the Opium Farmer's, wrappers, dice, and 400 small boxes. The first defendant was fined \$150 and the others were discharged.

Yes, Tsim Tsim, is the name of a young Chinaman who received the degree of doctor of laws at the Berlin University last month. Only once before has a similar honour been bestowed by that institution on a native of the Celestial Empire. The new lawyer has been a resident of Berlin since 1906, speaks German fluently, and his thesis, "Reforms in China in keeping with European conditions," written in German, was highly commended. The *New York Tribune* adds:—An American at the university, in a humorous article, refers to Tsim's name as "two times and a smother."

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the funds of the Hospitals:—

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Standard Oil Co.	50
P. & O. Co.	50
China Export Import Bank Co.	25
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British American Tobacco Co.	25
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THE ACCIDENT TO S.S. "CYCLOPS."

Telegraphic advice has been received by Messrs. Butterfield & Swire that the *Cyclops* has been floated. A small quantity of her cargo has been transferred to the Blue Funnel steamer *Dardanus* and *Proteus*, and further particulars as to when cargo may be expected here are expected shortly.

DEPARTURE OF THE "KING ALFRED."

Yesterday afternoon the cruiser *King Alfred*, the flagship of the British Squadron, left the port en route for England. His Excellency Admiral Sir Hedworth Lambton received many calls during the afternoon, among those who took leave of the Commander-in-Chief being H.E. the Governor and members of the Consular body. The *King Alfred* proceeds to Singapore, where Admiral Lambton will relinquish his command to Admiral Winkles, his successor. The new Admiral on board the *Minotaur* may be expected about March 7th.

How to BE BEAUTIFUL—Keep your complexion, Mrs. E. H. Watson's Cream, Last Charcoal and Special Skin Tonic and Poudre Charcoal will enable you to do it. Her Specialties for the Skin are the study of a lifetime. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., Sole Agents.

## TELEGRAMS.

(Protected by the Telegraphs Copyright Act, 1884.)  
(JANUARY'S SERVICE TO THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS.")

## CHINESE ADVANCE INTO TIBET.

LONDON, February 24th.

Reuter learns that some 25,000 troops trained on the Japanese system are being pushed into Tibet from Szechuan. The force, which is equipped with wireless telegraphic installation and a number of machine guns and mountain guns, is under the command of the vigorous and enlightened brother of the Viceroy of Szechuan.

It is the intention of the Chinese, apparently to establish Chinese domination in Tibet and remodel the conditions on the frontier and encourage Chinese settlement.

In preparation for this military advance, 7,000 men worked day and night in the two arsenals at Chengtu, which have lately been refitted with German machinery under German supervision.

The Chinese suffered severely from the cold and privations. They encountered some hostility from the border tribes, and on one occasion they were ambushed near Batung, when they lost 400 men and a number of guns.

Reuter's Calcutta correspondent says that two Tibetan Envoys state that 2,000 Chinese have sacked the monasteries and killed many Lamas in Eastern Tibet.

They had cabled to the Chinese Emperor begging him to remove the grievances of the Tibetan people, but they had received no reply. They would now call the attention of the Government of India to the matter in the hope that India would request China to cease the aggression.

The Calcutta "Statesman" says China's action does not afford ground for surprise and refers to Sven Hedin's remarks in his recent book.

The "Englishman" condemns our evacuation of Tibet and says the news causes grave anxiety to the Government.

## IRISH HOME RULE.

LONDON, February 24th.

Mr. Asquith has informed Mr. C. Craig, M.P. for South Antrim, that the Home Rule Bill will not be taken this session.

## THE POLITICAL CRISIS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

## THREATENING DEFEAT OF THE GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, February 24th.

In the House of Commons yesterday Mr. Austen Chamberlain moved a Tariff Reform Amendment to the Address in Reply to the Speech from the Throne, discussing the question on familiar lines.

The debate stands adjourned. It is understood that the Irish Party will abstain from the division thereon.

A feature of the crisis is the growing revolt of the extreme Radicals against the supposed intention of the Government to propose a reform of the House of Lords instead of the limitation of the veto.

## NEW INVESTMENTS FOR UNITED STATES CAPITAL.

In connection with the announcement that contracts for two Argentine battleships have been awarded to United States shipbuilders, it is understood that negotiations are pending between Brazil and a group of United States financiers for placing a large Brazilian loan, part of which is to be used to build warships to be laid down in United States yards.

## SUPREME COURT.

Thursday, 24th February.  
In Summary Jurisdiction.  
Before His Honour Mr. H. H. J. GORDON (PUNISH JUDGE).

## WRECKAGE OR PROPERTY?

Action was brought by Pang Kam against the Kwong Tak Cheong firm to recover the sum of \$232.80, being for amount of divers wages, steam launch hire, boat hire, tools hire and sundry expenditures due from the defendants to the plaintiff in connection with the salvage and removal of certain wooden materials in the harbour between Cheungshaywan and Yamnait from the 24th to the 28th October, 1909.

Mr. Crowther Smith (of Messrs. d'Almeida & Smith) appeared for the plaintiff, and defendants were represented by Mr. M. Reader Harris (of Messrs. Wilkinson & Griffith).

Mr. Smith informed the Court that soon after the typhoon of 1908 the plaintiff found in the harbour what looked like certain wreckage. It was impossible to tell what it was, four or five feet under water, but he went and reported to the Harbour Master that there was some apparent wreckage in the harbour off Cheungshaywan, and the Harbour Master gave him permission to raise it.

His Lordship—He said he wouldn't object to the plaintiff raising it? Mr. Smith—He gave him a written order. The Harbour Master, according to the Ordinance, has power to raise wreckage and sell it to defray expenses, and he instructed this man to do it for him, so the plaintiff must stand in the position of the Harbour Master. The Harbour Master, if anyone, should make inquiries.

His Lordship—You found certain stuff in the water, informed the Harbour Master, and volunteered to remove it? Mr. Smith—The plaintiff told him it was there, and as it was dangerous to shipping the Harbour Master said he could go and raise it. I have a letter from the Harbour Master in which he stated that he considered my client should be paid for raising this by anyone claiming the same.

His Lordship—That amounts to a legal opinion given by the Harbour Master. Mr. Smith—No, but I think it shows my client had whatever right the Harbour Master had if he had raised it himself. It simply puts my client in his shoes.

His Lordship—Has any effort been made to obtain any compensation? Mr. Smith—That a letter had been sent by Mr. Willis, acting apparently as agent for the defendants, offering to pay \$100, which amount had been refused. That was an attempt at settlement and an admission of liability.

Mr. Harris—It was no admission of liability. His Lordship—On the facts as outlined, it seems to me that you have no right of action. Mr. Smith—I had some doubt myself, I must say.

Mr. Harris—My friend put in a document from the Harbour Master giving him permission to remove wreckage, but that is not what the plaintiff did. He removed a slipway for which we had a Government permit. When charged at the Police Court with larceny, the Magistrate ordered him to return the slipway.

Mr. Smith—There was no one in charge of this property. His Lordship—You are not bound to watch your property. Mr. Smith—This appeared to be wreckage.

Mr. Harris—There was wreckage, but this was not. We have a government permit for this slipway. Mr. Smith—The stuff we removed was 600 yards from the shore.

His Lordship—It seems to me, without going into the facts, that there is no case. Mr. Smith—What I have stated is from the evidence that will be given. His Lordship—You removed something which appeared to be wreckage because the Harbour Master said you might?

Mr. Smith—Yes. His Lordship—How was the owner discovered? Mr. Smith—Because he prosecuted my client for larceny.

His Lordship entered judgment for the defendant with costs. THE KAISER AS PHILOSOPHER.

The *New York Outlook* publishes the following translations from a German paper of sentences that hang in the workshop of the Kaiser, as arranged that his Majesty has them always before him when sitting at his desk:—

## CORRESPONDENCE.

STREET WALKERS.  
(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS.")

DEAR SIR,—The Community of Hongkong would certainly like to see something done to mitigate the evil of being accosted by these women who frequent our principal thoroughfares, more especially from dusk to dinner time, for it is not an uncommon thing for ladies to do shopping at the time, and it is on their behalf that it must be desirable for the streets to be free from the parading of the class referred to.

The question is, what is the best way of accomplishing the object required? According to the newspaper reports, the Colonial Secretary in his private capacity has taken upon himself to go about the places where they frequent, and the consequence is that he has been accosted. Now, if he did so with the object of ascertaining to what extent the evil complained of prevailed, and looked at any of these women to satisfy himself of their calling, they would not unreasonably mistake the object of the look, and the consequent breach of the law by soliciting would follow.

This seems to me to be the wrong method of procedure to accomplish the wish of the Community to do away with the presence of these women in our streets.

Has it ever struck the Government that it is only of recent years this evil has existed? The reason of it, some years ago there was a street in which they all resided, and their presence in our streets was unusual; soliciting was practically unknown, for the reason that it was unnecessary for them to seek their living by going into our public thoroughfares.

The Government, for reasons best known to themselves, turned them all out of the houses, and the consequences thereof are what prevail to-day and what we all complain of.

The remedy, therefore, seems to be to allow this class to reside in the same locality that it did before. May I thus commend itself to the powers that be, and do away with the necessity of our future Administrators of the Colony placing himself in the undignified position of appearing in the Police Court two days in succession as a prosecutor for having been solicited by members of the "unfortunate class."

## CITIZEN.

## THE "CLASSIC DANCE" IN HONGKONG.

## GOVERNMENT INTERVENTION.

We are informed that the Government have intimated to the management of the entertainment to be given by Mlle. Mignon de Benville, at the Theatre on Saturday, that the performance can only be allowed on the condition that the dances are properly attired. Mlle. de Benville is described as "the most graceful and elegant dancer in the world," and her programme includes the famous Salome dance, as danced by her at the Hansa-Theatre, Hamburg, and the Winter Gardens, Berlin. Representations of "marble statues and classic models from Greek and Roman sculptures" are also announced. Mlle. de Benville's dances, we are told, are similar to those which have been given by Miss Maud Allen in London and elsewhere, but we are asked to state, for the information of the public, that in the matter of her attire the dances will comply with the wishes of the Government.

## OPIMUM.

A valuable and interesting report by Mr. Frank Broyles, the Government analyst, on "Opium: its nature, composition, preparations and methods of consumption," was presented to the Legislative Council yesterday. His general conclusions on the methods of taking opium are as follows:—

"Of the six, it would seem that by far the least injurious of all methods is that of smoking. By this last, only a very small part of the morphine in opium is taken into the system, and even when a comparatively large quantity is burnt the morphine taken internally is excessively minute. The eating and drinking of opium, and of opium wine, the taking of opium pills, and the administration of morphine by injection, are likely to set up the opium habit or craving, and as far as possible facilities for these methods of taking the stimulant should be restricted. Excess in smoking, like excess of any other kind, is also to be discontinued, but this is in great measure governed by the high price of the drug, which for most people ensures its consumption in moderate quantity. But there should be a limit even to the cost of opium, for if prohibitive, smokers will resort to the other extremely cheap and admittedly more harmful methods of taking opium, or to cocaine—the very worst form of narcotic indulgence."

## THE LATE PRINCESS WALDEMAR.

## FOUNDING THE DANISH STEAMSHIP LINE TO THE FAR EAST.

The late Princess Waldemar of Denmark, by birth a member of the French Royal House, whose death occurred on December 4, was a very able and influential lady. A London paper says that she was active in many ways, and helped to bring about the Franco-Russian understanding. In Denmark she distinguished herself by a movement which resulted in the creation of a line of Danish steamers trading to the Far East. Her Royal Highness told the story to a magazine representative in these terms:—I summoned the great financiers, the bankers, and I asked them to instruct me to explain to me all that I did not understand regarding the formation of a stock company, the manipulation of funds. Once I had got the plan well defined, I decided to start on business principles a regular line of boats running between Scandinavia and the Far East, and which would touch at all the great intermediary points. My idea, or scheme, proved a good one, for the company I founded is running splendidly.



## HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

A meeting of the Hongkong Legislative Council was held yesterday in the Council Chamber.

The following were present:—

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, SIR FREDERICK JOHN DRAKE, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.

Hon. Sir F. H. MAY, K.C.M.G. (Colonial Secretary).

Hon. Mr. F. A. HAZELAND (Attorney-General).

Hon. Mr. A. M. THOMSON (Colonial Treasurer).

Hon. Mr. W. CHATHAM (Director of Public Works).

Hon. Mr. A. W. BREWIN (Registrar-General).

Hon. Mr. F. J. BADELEY (Capt. Superintendent of Police).

Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, M.B., C.M.G.

Hon. Mr. W. J. GIBSON.

Hon. Mr. E. A. HEWITT.

Hon. Mr. W. Y. C. CHOW.

Mr. C. CLEMENTI (Clerk of Councils).

MINUTES.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

FINANCIAL MINUTES.

The Colonial Secretary, by command of His Excellency the Governor, laid on the table Financial Minutes (Nos. 1 to 5), and moved that they be referred to the Finance Committee.

The Colonial Treasurer seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

FINANCIAL.

The Colonial Secretary, by command of His Excellency the Governor, laid on the table the report of the Finance Committee (No. 21 of 1907), and moved its adoption.

The Colonial Treasurer seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

PAPER.

The Colonial Secretary, by command of His Excellency the Governor, laid on the table the following paper:—"Report on Opium: its nature, composition, preparation and methods of consumption," by Mr. F. Brown, Government Analyst.

BYELAWS.

The Colonial Secretary—Sir, I beg to move the approval by this honorable Council of a by-law under the Public Health and Buildings Ordinances, 1903-09; amendment of the "Slaughter-house and Slaughter of Animals Byelaws." The by-law speaks for itself.

The Colonial Treasurer seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

The Colonial Secretary—Sir, I beg to move the resolution standing in my name. This resolution was rendered necessary by the by-law which has been approved. The by-law repeated simply makes provision for ascertaining the weight of animals.

The Colonial Treasurer seconded, and the resolution was agreed to.

The resolution was as follows:—

"That by-law No. 2 contained in Part I. of the Slaughter-house and Slaughter of Animals Byelaws made by the Sanitary Board under the Public Health and Buildings Ordinances, 1903, on the 26th October, 1909, and approved by the Legislative Council on the 11th November, 1909, be repealed."

THE KING'S BIRTHDAY CELEBRATIONS.

HIS EXCELLENCY—I propose to read to the Council a dispatch which I received from the Secretary of State dated 13th January, 1910.

Sir, I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram of the 25th of November and of your despatch No. 363 of the 30th of November, in which you enclosed accounts of the celebration of the birthday of His Majesty the King and of the unveiling of the statues of Her Majesty the Queen and Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales.

2. Your telegram and despatch have been laid before His Majesty, who has commanded me to convey to you an expression of his appreciation of the message of congratulation and good wishes, which you sent on behalf of the Colony, and to state that he has learnt with much interest of the unveiling of the statues of Her Majesty the Queen and Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales on the day set apart for the celebration of the anniversary of His Majesty's Birthday.—I have, etc.

(Sd.) CREWE.

PENSION AMENDMENT ORDINANCE.

The Attorney-General moved the first reading of a Bill entitled "An Ordinance to amend the Pension Ordinance, 1862."

The Colonial Secretary seconded, and the Bill was read a first time.

The memorandum attached to the Bill shows that under the existing Pension Rules there is a rule (No. 21) declaring that the Governor-in-Council is empowered to retire any Public Officer at the age of sixty. This rule is without any statutory authority and is therefore ultra vires. It is therefore desirable that such statutory authority should be given to the Governor-in-Council.

LIQUORS ORDINANCE AMENDMENT ORDINANCE.

The Attorney-General moved the first reading of a Bill entitled "An Ordinance to further amend the Liquors Ordinance, 1909."

The Colonial Secretary seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

This Bill gives effect to instructions of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, who is not prepared to sanction the privilege granted to the Governor by section 56 of the Principal Ordinance, inserted at the instance of the Unofficial Members, because the privilege has recently been abolished as opportunity offered in those Colonies in which it previously existed.

MAGISTRATES' AND CRIMINAL LAW FURTHER AMENDMENT ORDINANCE.

The Attorney-General moved the first reading of a Bill entitled "An Ordinance further to amend the Magistrates' and Criminal Law Amendment Ordinance, 1909."

The Colonial Secretary seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

The memorandum attached to the measure states:—This Bill substitutes a new section for section 85 of the Magistrates' Ordinance, 1890, and is introduced at the instance of the Secretary of State. By sub-section 1 of the new section the Magistrate is empowered to whip youths and also imprison them only in the cases of simple larceny, assault occasioning actual bodily harm and indecent assault. By sub-section 2, where the youth is convicted of any offence other than an offence specified in sub-section 1, such youth may be whipped in lieu of any other punishment to which the offender is liable. Where a youth has been ordered to be whipped in lieu of imprisonment the Magistrate shall also order him to be detained in prison for a period not exceeding forty-eight hours.

THE OATHS ORDINANCE.

The Attorney-General moved the first reading of a Bill entitled "An Ordinance to regulate the Law as to Oaths."

The Colonial Secretary seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

This Bill introduces the whole of the Oaths Act, 1903, and section 5 of the Oaths Act, 1883. Section 5 of the Oaths Act, 1883, is the section which allows a witness to take the Scotch form of oath should he so desire.

OFFICIAL SIGNATURES FEE ORDINANCE.

The Attorney-General moved the first reading of a Bill entitled "An Ordinance to amend the Official Signatures Fees Ordinance, 1888."

The Colonial Secretary seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

The memorandum attached to the Bill explains that certain licenses which were formerly issued by the Colonial Secretary are now issued either by the Colonial Treasurer or by the Captain Superintendent of Police. It was the practice for the Colonial Secretary in the case of the transfer of a license to another person to charge a fee of \$2 for such transfer under the provisions of Ordinance 1 of 1888 (Official Signatures Fees Ordinance, 1888). There is no provision in the said Ordinance authorizing a fee to be charged for the signatures of the Colonial Treasurer and Captain Superintendent of Police, and it is desirable that the amount formerly levied by the Colonial Secretary should now be levied by the Colonial Treasurer and Captain Superintendent of Police, respectively. This is not a new impost.

THE JURY LIST.

The Council then considered the Jury List for 1910 in camera.

Council then adjourned.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Finance Committee was then held, the Colonial Secretary presiding.

The following were present:—

THE GOVERNOR, HIS EXCELLENCY.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, SIR FREDERICK JOHN DRAKE.

THE COLONIAL TREASURER, MR. A. M. THOMSON.

MR. W. CHATHAM.

MR. F. J. BADELEY.

MR. W. Y. C. CHOW.

MR. C. CLEMENTI.

MR. F. BROWN.

MR. W. J. GIBSON.

MR. E. A. HEWITT.

MR. H. K. LEE.

MR. F. A. HAZELAND.

MR. A. W. BREWIN.

MR. W. CHATHAM.

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MR. H. K. LEE.

MR. F. A. HAZELAND.

MR. A. W. BREWIN.

MR. W. CHATHAM.

MR. F. J. BADELEY.

MR. W. Y. C. CHOW.

## A FUTURE WORLD-POWER

A BISHOP'S PREDICTION.

The Bishop of London, preaching at a service held in St. Paul's Cathedral on the 21st inst. to commemorate the jubilee of the Church in British Columbia, said of the mighty future that awaited the province:—"Putting British Columbia with North-West Canada," he said, "we are about to get in the next fifty or one hundred years, one of the greatest nations that has ever existed. When I think of such a nation, with a population of one hundred millions, occupying geographically such a commanding position, I feel that upon its character will depend the future of the world. In the hands of its people will rest the balance of power in the world, and upon them will depend the Christianity and the happiness of the world." Any man, continued his lordship, who did not care whether that country, with its vast population and almost unlimited resources, was British or whether it was not British, who did not care whether it was Christian or non-Christian, had a mind too small to be stirred by anything. To him personally the contemplation of such a country was most entrancing. It would be a cruel thing if it were not British. Every nation in the world would give its right hand to possess a British Columbia. The question was what could be done to ensure that it would be for ever both Christian and British. By contributing liberally to the cost of the theological college which it was proposed to establish in connection with the University of British Columbia it was possible to aid in the training of ministers who would preach the lessons of Christianity throughout the country, and if assistance were given to the surplus population of our great cities to emigrate to this "Garden of the world," it would mean, not alone that British Columbia remained for ever British, but the alleviation of the terrible evil of overcrowding in this country.

Passing to the work of the Church, the Bishop said that with all its sacrifices and splendid work, there was one thing the Church had never done in time. It was not in time in the East and of London. Work in that quarter had been rendered exceptionally and unnecessarily difficult because it came fifty years too late. In the United States the Church was 170 years too late. The people of British Columbia wanted to see the Church really established in their midst. Let it not be late on this occasion.

For the purpose of commemorating the jubilee of the Church in British Columbia it has been decided, if sufficient funds can be raised, to establish a theological college, to be affiliated to the University of the province. The Government of British Columbia has set aside 2,000,000 acres as an endowment for the University, and a site on this land had been offered to the Church for a college where students could be trained for the ministry.

THE TRADE OF THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

RUBBER STATISTICS.

The return of the imports into and exports from the Straits Settlements for the quarter ended December 30 last, the Straits Times says, shows that there was an increase in imports of \$4,166,279, equal to \$485,079, as compared with the same period at 1908, and an increase in exports of \$1,344,450, or \$155,849.

As regards the imports the statistics were:—

Singapore ... \$52,868,783 \$58,193,095

Penang ... 24,220,415 23,008,567

Malacca ... 1,085,252 1,139,165

Total ... \$78,174,448 \$82,340,827

Totals in sterling ... £9,120,551 £9,606,430

The exports of merchandise from the three Settlements during the fourth quarter of the respective years were as follows:—

1908. 1909.

Singapore ... \$45,137,234 \$46,967,702

Penang ... 21,980,145 21,344,843

Malacca ... 1,050,469 1,199,793

Total ... \$68,167,908 \$69,512,338

Totals in sterling ... £7,952,924 £8,109,773

Special interest is, of course, attached to the import and export of rubber during the period under review. The imports into Singapore were 459,101 lbs., into Penang 131,729 lbs., and into Malacca 1,800 lbs., making a total of 592,631 lbs., against 1,162,200 lbs. in the corresponding period of 1908. The value of the imports was \$1,455,372 as compared with \$1,782,435 in the last quarter of 1908. Turning to the export of Para rubber, it will be seen that while the quantity is less the value has greatly appreciated. Singapore exported 576,571 lbs., Penang 354,477 lbs., and Malacca 101,347 lbs., a total of 1,032,395 lbs., during the last quarter of 1909 compared with 1,636,781 lbs. in the corresponding period of 1908. The value of the exports was, however, \$3,016,620 against \$1,902,847, or an increase during the last three months of 1909 of \$1,113,773.

KITCHENER AND VICTORIAN CADETS.

Over 3,000 cadets were on parade in Government House grounds, Melbourne, on January 17th, for inspection by Lord Kitchener. A boy scout, the little son of Lord Dudley, in his blue uniform, went down the line beside Lord Kitchener, swinging his cane jauntily, and playing the inspecting officer to perfection. They seemed to be very good pals—the big Field Marshal and the little boy scout. All got wet. Rain fell during the parade. Lord Kitchener hardly saw the cadets at his best, but he saw enough of them to be immensely pleased. "A fine lot of boys, healthy and fit," he said to the Prime Minister at the end of the parade. "You are doing your duty in training your boys." As he walked down the line he made many inquiries from the commanding officer (Colonel Gamble) as to the organization and training of his little army. The cadets were drawn up in four brigades on the right the Metropolitan Mounted Cadets, with young gunners in blue and white artillery helmets, next them the Ironsides, a large crowd of them. Outside the Ironsides, but chiefly to see the inspecting officer. When the boys marched past there was hardly need to give order, "Eyes right," for every eye was turned to the right eager to see Kitchener of Khartoum. Lord Kitchener was struck by the boyish appearance of an officer close to him. "He is very young to be an officer," Colonel Courtney replied. "Yes, sir, we like to call them young," Lord Kitchener spoke to the lad and then he turned and the officer's young comrades asked, "What did he say?" "What did you say?" "What did you do?" "I was trying to count his ribbons," explained the officer in embryo, "but he kept his left arm turned over, and I could not see all of them." The inspecting officers walked twice down the lines, and then the cadets marched past the saluting point, very steadily, very correctly, and in that sense the parade was a complete success.

## A JOURNEY IN YUNNAN.

BRITISH OFFICIAL TRAVELS THROUGH OPIMUM DISTRICT.

In the recently issued Parliamentary paper on opium in China, there is a report of a journey into the opium districts of South West Yunnan by Mr. C. A. W. Rose, Acting British Consul at Tengyueh, who says:—

On August 12, 1909, I left Tengyueh to make a flying tour round the districts. In the neighbourhood of Tengyueh, the territory under the jurisdiction of the Tsi-tai Tsoai is estimated to produce 45 per cent. of the total opium crops of the province of Yunnan. The routes taken by myself and two Chinese assistants passed through the tracks which in the past have proved most favorable to the growth of the poppy. Leaving Tengyueh in a due easterly direction, I followed the main road for three days, then branched off on to a bridle path leading south-east in the direction of Shunning-fu. Hence I turned north and reached Tai-fu by way of Meng-hua Ting, returning to my post through Yang-chang-fu.

OPIMUM CENTRES.

In dealing with the production of opium this circuit may be divided into two distinct spheres, the first comprising the districts under the direct control of the Chinese territorial officials, the second consisting of the frontier regions under the rule of the Shan Sawlows, including the fertile, low-lying valleys, and the Kachin hills, for which the Sawlows are nominally responsible. It was generally admitted that the Shan valleys were still under opium crops this season, and I therefore decided to send a Chinese assistant to get any possible information in this direction, whilst proceeding myself to the east of the circuit, where the Tsoai claimed that the preventive work had been successfully carried out. My route was chosen through the greatest producing areas of the district and timed just before the opium harvest. Speaking generally, the work of prevention inaugurated by his Excellency Hsi Liang, governor-general at Yunnan-fu, has been carried out in the Chinese sphere with vigor and success. It was naturally impossible to penetrate into the remote regions during the short period at my disposal, but, by careful enquiry and by watching the local markets for the drug, it has been possible to gain a fair estimate of the conditions of the present season. From the high passes of these districts can be obtained a broad view of the surrounding country, and the beautiful colour of the poppy crops may be detected from a considerable distance when they exist to any extent. The course of my journey, however, I did not see a single field of poppy, and the only evidence of cultivation in the straggling flowers, which were freely scattered over the fields and were evidently the few survivors after the crops had been uprooted by order of the officials.

SUBSTITUTES FOR THE OPIMUM CROPS.

If the higher provincial authorities continue their crusade against the poppy harvest, it becomes an urgent necessity to find some substitute which will profitably replace the opium crops of south-west Yunnan. Numerous plantations of rubber trees have been made, and silk worms eggs have been sent from Yunnan-fu to the districts in the hope of stimulating a local silk industry. Wheat, beans, peas, potatoes, hemp, and maize have been sown in various parts, but the season has proved unusually dry, and the wheat in most parts has given poor return. There is at present a cheap and abundant food supply in the districts, and the real need of the frontier is a crop which can be exported to pay for their imports. The sudden stoppage of the total prohibition of opium has produced an economic crisis in the frontier country, the full effects of which it is impossible as yet to realize. In 1902 it was estimated that 220,000 tons of opium was sold at Hsi-kuan. This year I visited the exchange, a fine old inn in the centre of the town, on the day before the annual fair at Tai-fu, the time at which the local opium would ordinarily pass into the hands of the Cantonese and Huananese buyers; the exchange was deserted and tedious of customers over the doors of the inn, which had been the most famous and prosperous thoroughfare of the district.

CONCLUSIONS.

In conclusion, it impressed me in travelling through the country, that the governor-general undertook a difficult and dangerous task when he resolved to effect a gradual reduction, which would have given opportunities to the farmers gradually to replace their crops and possibly to meet some new demand. One can sympathize with him in the contention that ten years is a long period involving many changes, and that half-measures affect nothing in China, but whilst he has achieved a great success in the reduction of the poppy, he has aroused a bitter opposition to the anti-opium measures, and the resulting state of poverty which must have a marked effect on the trade of the next few years. Opium is the only product of the country for which there is at present any considerable outside market, and without opium there is no influx of silver with which to purchase the raw cotton and yarn which is the principal import, and on which the people depend for their clothes. Thousands of farmers have been suddenly deprived of their main winter's crop, and the fact we have escaped serious trouble, bears the highest tribute to the law-abiding qualities of the people of Yunnan. On other points strikes me as worthy of comment in reviewing the progress that has been made in dealing with the opium-sepsis. I refer to the wonderful power which can be wielded by the sincere and effective Imperial force even in the most inaccessible circuit of this remote province of the Empire.

WEATHER REPORT.

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued the following report:—

On the 24th at 12.15 p.m.—The depression over the Pacific is moving towards E.N.E. to the North of the Bonins.

The barometer has risen considerably over the Loochoos, and fallen over China, particularly in the North.

A new depression appears to be advancing towards Y. China from the Westward.

Pressure is highest over the Yangtze valley.

Moderate monsoon may be expected in the Formosa Channel, and the N. part of the China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-d-y, 0.00 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

Hongkong & Neighbourhood ... E. winds, fresh or moderate; dull, some rain.

Formosa Channel ... N.E. winds, moderate.

South coast of China between Hongkong and Loochoos ... Same No. as I.

South coast of China between Loochoos and Hainan ... Same No. as I.

Hongkong and Hainan ... Same No. as I.

## THE JAPANESE NAVY.

PROGRAMME OF EXPANSION SINCE 1903.

The Tokyo correspondent of The Times gives particulars of the steps which have been taken by the Japanese Government for the expansion and maintenance of the navy. The progress is traced from the year previous to the Russo-Japanese war, viz. 1903, when, says the correspondent, a programme of expansion was approved by the Diet. It involved the building of three battleships, three armoured cruisers, and two second-class cruisers; that is to say, eight fighting vessels, displacing 100,000 tons approximately. The cost was set down as ten millions sterling, and the programme was to have been spread over a period of 11 years, ending in 1913. Subsequently, however, owing to financial expediency, the time of completion was extended, first to 1915, and thereafter to 1916, so that seven years still remain. After the war special measures were introduced for making good the losses suffered, and also for new wars, and now that the obscurity which has surrounded Japan's naval policy is removed, it is seen, says The Times representative, that there are two programmes—first, an emergency programme, carried out with what is called an "Implementing Fund," and secondly, an emergency programme carried out with an "Adjustment Fund." Under the three programmes, respectively, the following vessels have been bought, built, or are building:—

THIRD PERIOD EXPANSION PROGRAMME.

Katori, battleship ... 15,900 tons.

Kashima, battleship ... 16,400 tons.

Ibuki, armoured cruiser ... 14,600 tons.

EMERGENCY IMPLEMENTING PROGRAMME.

Aki, battleship ... 19,150 tons.

Sakuma, battleship ... 19,150 tons.

&lt;







## NAPIER JOHNSTONES' "SQUARE BOTTLE" WHISKY.



BEWARE OF IMITATIONS  
THE SAME TODAY AS IN 1845  
UNVARIABLE FOR 150 YEARS

SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG:  
**LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,**  
and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS. [46]

NOW ON SALE.

**HONGKONG HANSARD REPORTS**  
of the  
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for the  
Session 1909.

REVISED BY THE MEMBERS.

PRICE - - - \$3.

DAILY PRESS OFFICE.  
Hongkong, 21st February, 1910. [316]

FOR SALE.

A Quantity of NETTING for Tennis  
Cours, etc.  
TABLE BILLIARD SETS, SLATE  
BEDS, from \$40.00.

CHINA EXPRESS CO.,  
3, Duddell Street. [40]

FOR SALE.

THE Cutter Yacht "BRYNHILDE" as  
she lies off AN KONG, with all Gear and  
Stores, Bedding and Mess Traps on Board.  
Length over all, 42 feet; Beam, 10 feet 3  
inches; Draught, 5 feet.  
Lead Keel weighing 7,030 lbs. Teak Hull,  
Copper Fastened.  
New Sails, Area about 1,700 square feet.  
Large English-built Dinghy, Three Anchors,  
Chain and Hemp Cables, Two Life Buys,  
Compass, Lights, &c.  
Complete and ready for sea.

LEIGH & ORANGE,  
Princes' Building,  
2, Des Voeux Road Central.  
Hongkong, 31st December, 1909. [106]

FOR SALE.

REMAINING Portions of MARINE  
LOTS 31 and 36, at PRATA EAST.  
Approximate Area, 43,000 Square Feet.

TO BE LET OR SOLD  
IN LOTS TO SUIT TENANTS OR  
PURCHASERS.

**MARINE LOT**  
No. 285

EXTENSIVE WATER  
FRONTAGE, DEEP WATER.

Apply—**G. FENWICK & Co., Ltd.,**  
ENGINEERS, &c.,  
PRATA EAST, HONGKONG.  
Hongkong, 8th June, 1906. [84-168]

THE SWATOW DRAWN WORK CO.,  
17A, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

MANUFACTURERS of the best quality of  
Hand-made Drawn Chinese Linen and  
Grass Cloth. All kinds of Silk of best quality,  
Canton Embroidery and Chinese Lace from  
the latest French Patterns.  
Hongkong, 25th December, 1909. [1432]

**DAVID CORSE & SON'S**  
MERCHANT NAVY  
NAVY BOILED  
LONG FLAX  
RELIABLE CROWN  
TARPAULING  
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & CO  
Sole Agents.  
[1535]

**SINGON & CO.**

IRON, STEEL, METAL and HARD-  
WARE MERCHANTS. Wholesale  
and Retail Ironmongers. Pig Iron and  
Foundry Coke Importers. General Store-  
keepers and Shipchangers. Nos. 35 & 37, LINE  
COORU STREET, (2nd Street, west of Central  
Market) Telephone No. 515. [583]

**A LING & CO.,**  
19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

FURNITURE and PHOTO GOODS  
STORE.

Photographic Goods of every Description  
in Stock.

Developing and Printing Undertaken.  
Hongkong, 31st July, 1907. [1327]

**A. TACK & CO.,**  
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THE LARGEST  
**PHOTO-  
SUPPLIES**

IN THIS COLONY.

DEVELOPING, PRINTING &  
ENLARGING UNDERTAKEN.  
Hongkong, 4th February, 1910. [32]

INSURANCES.  
NORTH BRITISH AND MERICAN-  
TILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED THE  
OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE CO.  
TOTAL FUNDS at 31st December, 1908:  
£19,121,310.

I. Authorized Capital, £5,000,000.  
Subscribed Capital, £3,750,000.  
Paid-up Capital, £2,125,000 0 0.  
II. Free Funds, £1,204,753 7 10.

The Underwritten AGENTS for the above  
Company are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS  
against FIRE at Current Rates.  
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 15th January, 1909. [908]

ACCIDENT AND SICKNESS  
INSURANCE.

THE GENERAL ACCIDENT, FIRE and  
LIFE ASSURANCE CORPORATION,  
LIMITED, is prepared to extend the benefits of  
its well-known "Home" Policies to Hongkong.  
Fire Risks also Accepted at Current Rates.  
For Prospectus and Particulars, apply to—  
W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 18th January, 1910. [187]

DR. M. H. CHAUN,  
DENTAL SURGEON,  
35, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

1ST FLOOR, ROOMS 2 and 3. From the  
University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.  
Telephone 126.  
Hongkong, 27th January, 1910. [1152]

SUN TING  
SURGEON DENTIST,  
No. 10, D'AGUIAR STREET.

TERMS VERY MODERATE.  
Consultation Free.  
Hongkong, 21st September, 1905. [1221]

## NEW CARTRIDGES.

By popular English Manufacturers. In  
all Bore and Sizes.

SMOKELESS POWDERS and CHILLED  
SHOTS. From No. 10 to 5588. At \$6.57 and  
\$7.50 per 100. SPORTING REQUISITES  
and AIR GUNS in Variety.

Inspection Invited.

WM. SCHMIDT & Co.  
Hongkong, 26th October, 1906. [1314]

AUTOMATIC BROWNING  
POCKET PISTOLS.

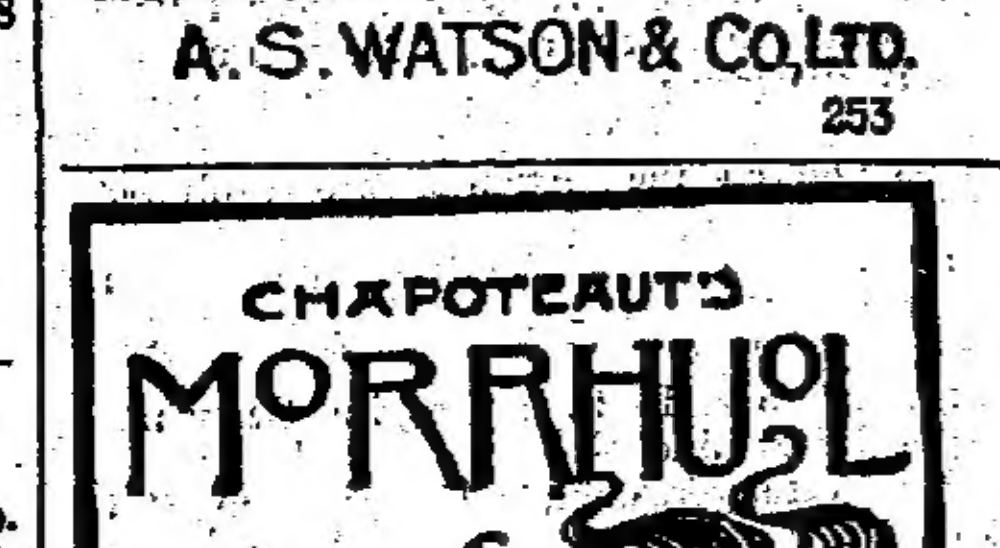
CALIBRE 7.65 mm.  
WITH CHAMBER FOR 8 CARTRIDGES  
FIRING 8 SHOTS IN 2 SECONDS.  
SIEMSEN & Co.,  
Hongkong, 6th March, 1907. [58]

AS SUPPLIED TO THE HOUSE OF  
LORDS AND HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THORNE'S  
OLD VAT

SCOTCH WHISKY.

SOLE AGENTS IN  
HONG KONG, CHINA & MANILLA.  
**A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.**  
253

CHAPOTEAU'S  
MORRHUOL

Superior to Emulsions or Cod  
Liver Oil.

Each tiny Morrhuel capsule re-  
presents the medicinal value of a  
teaspoonful of oil.

Recommended at the Paris Aca-  
demy of Medicine, for loss of  
appetite and flesh, to patients with  
consumptive tendencies.

Sold in bottles of 100 Capsules.  
Sold by all Chemists.

NOW ON SALE.

## MAIL TABLES

FOR 1910.

Shows the dates of departure of the Mails  
to Europe and America, and the dates of their  
expected arrival at their destinations, as well as  
the dates of return Mails.

On Paper 30 Cents.  
On Card 20

On Sale at the Hongkong Daily Press  
Office.

## THE GERMAN ARMY IN 1910.

(BY THE "TIMES" MILITARY  
CORRESPONDENT.)

The German Finance Law of April 4, 1909,  
authorised an Imperial Budget of £142,500,000  
for the financial year which ends on March 31,  
1910. Of this total the expenditure upon the army  
accounts for over £40,000,000, but it is well  
known that, for purposes of comparison, this  
latter figure does not represent the whole of the  
army charges, which are nearer £50,000,000  
than £40,000,000.

## FINANCE.

We have arrived at a very interesting phase  
in the development of the German Army, for  
the current quinquennate terminates this year  
and the law of 1905 is due for renewal. That  
the new law will abate nothing of the numerical  
and offensive value of the German Army may  
be taken as certain. The general financial  
outlook is not indeed very rosy, but we must  
not confuse conditions which are rather un-  
favourable with those that are likely to be endur-  
ing. The financial system established after the war  
with France failed to take into account the  
modern development of Germany. It afforded  
insufficient elasticity and does not even now  
provide adequately for Imperial needs. The  
German Imperial Budgets have shown deficits  
since 1878, and during this period the Imperial  
and State debts have continually increased.  
The financial reform carried out after the fall  
of Prince Billow does not even pretend to supply  
all the money required for the reorganisation of  
German Imperial institutions, and fresh demands  
upon the taxpayers, or fresh loans, are inevitable.  
The first course is rendered difficult by the  
opposition of the Agrarian Party and the Centre,  
while the recent failure of a 4 per cent. War-  
rentage loan does not afford much encourage-  
ment for making a fresh appeal to German  
investors.

These difficulties are, however, not due to  
want of national resources, but rather to the  
want of a proper system for utilising them. In  
the whole of the world the Central Association  
of German Industrialists that the national  
wealth of Germany has risen to £17,000,000,000;  
that capital is increasing at the rate of  
£700,000,000 a year; and that by 1950  
Germany will have a population of 69 millions  
and a national wealth of £48,000,000,000; or  
more than double the present estimated wealth  
of the whole British Empire. Calculations such  
as these are not, indeed, convincing, but they  
serve to account for the fact that Germany  
has been able to maintain her financial and com-  
mercial outlook without anxiety, and they en-  
courage the naval and military authorities to  
pursue their plans of national expansion without  
troubled consciences. Germany is not, indeed,  
difficultly encountered in raising the wind.  
The political aggressiveness of Germany will  
be pursued with unflinching tenacity, and it  
will be, at need, supported by continually grow-  
ing military resources on land and sea resources  
which are kept like the belching of a volcano  
of Scopus, not for ostentatious display, but for  
use.

## NUMBERS AND TRAINING.

The peace strength of the German Army has  
risen during the last year to 620,000 all ranks  
and 111,820 horses. The number of reservists  
called out for training during the year has risen  
to 456,398, excluding officers, or an increase of  
more than 110,000 over the figures for 1906.  
The German plan is to train each soldier twice  
for 14 days while in the reserve, and once for  
14 days while in the Landwehr. The number of  
reservists recalled during the year for training  
has risen to 1,400,000 at the rate of 30,000 a year,  
and will continue to rise until the plan is in full  
operation. Thus there are, and hereafter will  
be, considerably over a million men under arms  
at one time or another during each year. The  
idea that Germany could not, without formal  
mobilisation, provide 200,000 or more men for  
an operation against England is overcome by  
the force of realities, while it is a complete  
puzzle to the German General Staff than in its  
old.

## A NEW WAR MINISTER.

In August last General of Cavalry von Einem  
was removed from the Ministry of War and  
appointed to the command of the 7th Army  
Corps in place of General von Bernhardt.  
General of Infantry von Heeringen succeeded to  
the vacant Ministry. General von Einem had  
been in office for six years and had proved him-  
self to be a capable and energetic War Minister.  
It is difficult to say whether his removal from  
the Ministry or the removal of Bernhardt from an  
active command has caused most perturbation.  
The Imperial system appears to consort but  
poorly with the retention in office of men of  
independence and originality.

## RECRUITING.

The year 1907 is the last for which complete  
statistics of recruiting have as yet been pub-  
lished. The recruits examined numbered  
1,189,845, among whom there were 532,092  
of the age of 20 examined for the first time. In all  
355,933 were incorporated in one or other  
category of the armed forces, including 212,661  
in the active army and 103,374 in the navy.  
About one-half of the army recruits were 20  
years of age and the remainder 21 or 22. There  
were only 0.2 per cent. of illiterates. Voluntary  
engagements numbered 55,900 for the army  
and 3,839 for the navy. In age, physique,  
and education the German recruit has the pull  
of ours.

## NEW UNITS.

The new formations authorised by the Law of  
1905 have been raised in accordance with the  
terms of that statute during the past year.  
Prussia has raised two new battalions which  
complete the 165th and 171st regiments to  
three battalions. A battalion of pioneers has  
also been raised at Mainz. Bavaria has formed  
the staff of the 6th brigade of Cavalry, and has  
raised a new 8th regiment of Light Horse. The  
two cavalry brigades staffed and the two regiments  
of Cavalry, each of five squadrons, which remain  
to be raised by Prussia and Saxony, will be in  
existence early in the current year. The vote  
of sums for the Stettin camp means that there  
will now be twenty-two camps of instruction at  
the disposal of the army.

## SHORT SERVICE.

Two years' service for Infantry and Field  
Artillery has been generally approved, but only  
because intensive training, coupled with rest  
and endurance on the part of the cadres, has  
filled every hour of each working day and has  
thus enabled the military education of those  
arms to be perfected within the shortened  
term. A proposal made by a retired Bavarian  
general to reduce the colour service of Cavalry  
and Horse Artillery to the same term of two  
years has been rejected. The general opinion is  
that for neither of these arms can the three-year  
term be shortened, partly owing to the greater  
complexity of their duties and partly owing  
to the time required for training horses. With  
anything less than three years' service the  
reserve regiments formed on mobilisation are  
not expected to acquire the requisite cohesion.

## NEW REGULATIONS.

New drill regulations, recently translated by  
our General Staff, have been issued for Cavalry  
and Foot Artillery. The new cavalry drill has  
made an end of divisional formations and has  
established the brigade as the unit of manoeuvre.  
It has somewhat simplified evolutions, and  
while retaining the mounted combat as the  
principal means of action of German  
Cavalry it has brought out the need for

a more resolute offensive when fighting on  
foot. It retains the combat of Cavalry masses  
for the purpose of destroying a hostile Cavalry,  
but it does not suggest that the frontal attack  
of a mass of Cavalry can have any longer a  
decisive influence in a battle fought by troops  
of all arms. It encourages the offensive spirit  
and quotes Frederick's maxim that no squadron  
must wait to be attacked, but while pressing  
forward and exactly it takes more into account  
than before the effect of fire in the field.

## AERONAUTICS.

Germany leads the world in aeronautics, and  
the past year has only confirmed her supremacy  
in the air. Her aerial fleet consists of 12 di-  
rigibles, systems Zeppelin, Parseval, and Gross;  
while there are some 15 other dirigibles in  
private hands susceptible of being requisitioned  
in war. The German plan is to act by methods  
of registration and subsidy; to prepare, as for  
the Navy, the establishments and the means  
for rapid construction, and to aim in particular  
at increased speed so as to obtain relative  
independence of the weather. The successful  
trial of the Gross III, which made over 37  
miles an hour on her trial trip on December 31,  
is a case in point. The Deutsche Luftflotten-  
verein expects to procure for Germany the lead  
in aeronautics that she has already acquired.  
Without exaggerating achievements, German  
aerialists are inclined to believe that the aerial  
warfare for the great service in the field both  
for tactical and for strategical exploration, while  
experiments have been made in dropping  
explosives from the airships. It is thought  
that the zone of exploration of the dirigibles is  
already greater than that open to a Cavalry  
division. It has, moreover, been openly stated  
that exploration by dirigibles will not await a  
declaration of war.

## MOTOR REFORMS.

In many other directions there has been  
steady progress in preparing the army for war.  
The officers at the War School have been  
increased from 400 to 480. A census of motor  
carriages has shown that there are 41,727 of  
all classes available for requisition, and during  
the manoeuvres of last year great use was made  
of them and also of motor cyclists, who will  
probably be formed into special corps. The com-  
panies of machine guns are increasing and there  
will eventually be one company with six guns  
with each regiment of Infantry. The German  
army has been very satisfied with the 1898  
carbine modified to take the 8 bullet and sighted  
up to 220 yards. The distribution of the new  
automatic pistol, pattern 1908, will be completed  
this year. Mobile field kitchens have given  
good results and will soon be in general use.  
Wireless stations are being erected at various  
places. The latest census of horses shows that  
Germany possesses 4,345,000 horses of all sorts,  
including 34 million four-year-olds and upwards.  
In many other minor details the progress of the  
army has been very satisfactory, and the chief  
causes of complaint are, first, the deficit of 900  
officers in the army, and, secondly, the manner in  
which the Emperor's Military Cabinet deals  
with questions of selection and promotion.

Excluding some 3,000,000 untrained or  
superficially-trained Landsturm and the Ersatz  
reserves, there are over 4,000,000 trained soldiers  
now available for war and there are over 6,000  
field guns. It has not, however, been the  
custom of the German Staff to make any so  
much upon quantity as upon quality. It will  
be with young and highly-trained men, aged  
from 21 to 27, that the first great blows will  
be struck in case of war, and all attention has  
been concentrated upon making the first edition  
of the army as perfect as human effort  
can compass. The record of the past year shows  
that from almost every point of view the Ger-  
man Army continues to receive constant ac-  
cessions of material and moral strength.

SIR THOMAS SHAUGHNESSY  
ON CANADA.

Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, president of the  
Canadian Pacific Railway, left England for  
Canada last month.

Before his departure he stated to a representa-  
tive of The Times that he was quite satisfied  
with the present development of his scheme for  
the settlement of farmers on the company's  
irrigated lands in Southern Alberta. It had  
not with a most encouraging reception in En-  
gland; and demand for information concerning it  
had been great, and as many projects had been  
made as was possible at the present stage. Mr.  
Shaughnessy, general manager of the Canadian  
Pacific Irrigation Colonisation Company, who  
recently lectured on the scheme before the Royal  
Colonial Institute, would shortly return to  
Canada, and a more definite plan would then be  
elaborated for the prosecution of the undertaking,  
which promised to be in every way successful.  
The Canadian Pacific Company would probably  
find some 300 or 400 miles of new railway  
during the present year. This would be for the  
development of Western Canada, which was in  
need of further railway facilities. There was  
no likelihood of Canadian Pacific development  
in the maritime provinces, which, in his opinion,  
had all the railway accommodation they needed  
at the present time. It would be wiser, he  
thought, to build fewer miles of railway in  
those provinces, and to make greater use of the  
possibilities afforded by the Intercolonial  
Railway.

On the subject of fruit production in Canada,  
Sir Thomas referred to the exhibitions of  
Canadian-grown fruit which have been held in

10 times more nutritious than ordinary Cocoa.

## PLASMON COCOA

DELICIOUS. DIGESTIBLE.

The Lancet says: "Plasmon increases the food value enormously."

Plasmon, Plasmon Cocoa, Plasmon Chocolate, Plasmon Biscuits.

Of all Chemists, Grocers and Stores.  
Plasmon, Ltd., London.

## THE SEEKER AFTER HEALTH

Is always glad to hear of a medicine that has been frequently tried in  
complaints similar to those from which he may be suffering, and that has  
proved uniformly successful. Such a remedy is BEECHAM'S PILLS. For  
half a century they have been doing incalculable good, and all who suffer  
from troubles traceable to disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, or Kidneys  
should not delay a single day, but at once provide themselves with, and begin  
a course of.

## SHOULD TAKE

these pills. They are a skillful combination of valuable vegetable extracts in  
peculiar proportions, and act naturally and gently on the organs at fault,  
even a few doses showing most marked results. Those who desire a sound  
digestion and active liver, steady nerves, pure blood, buoyant and good spirits,  
should not delay a single day, but at once provide themselves with, and begin  
a course of.

## BEECHAM'S PILLS.

Sold everywhere in boxes, price 9d., 2/11 & 2/6.

## COLEMAN'S WINCARNIS,

### THE GREATEST TONIC IN THE WORLD.

WHAT IT has done for OTHERS it will DO FOR YOU.  
Its refreshing and exhilarating effects are a revelation  
to those who have never tried it.  
"WINCARNIS" has a charm all its own, which you  
cannot fail to appreciate.  
The combination of all that is most nourishing in Beef and Malt is  
prepared in Wincarnis gives a TWO-POWER STANDARD  
that cannot be equalled for giving Strength and Stamina.  
Vitality and Force to Men, Women and Children.

### BUY IT TO-DAY

From any leading Chemist.

## MUSTARD & COMPANY.

Wholesale Distributors for China and Hongkong.  
No. 22, Museum Road, Corner of Scotch Road, Shanghai. [257]

London. These exhibitions, he said, demon-  
strated the fruit-producing possibilities of  
the Dominion, and especially of British  
Columbia. There could be no great ex-  
port of fruit from British Columbia at the  
present stage of her fruit-farming development,  
inasmuch as she had a market nearer at hand in  
Canada itself. When, however, the possibilities  
of fruit-growing in British Columbia were  
appreciated, as they would be before long, the  
increased number of fruit farmers would enable  
a much larger output of fruit to be made, and  
there was therefore every prospect that in eight  
or ten years' time there would be a large  
exportation of Canadian fruit to the Mother  
Country.

With regard to the possibilities of Canada as  
a field for English public school boys seeking a  
career, Sir Thomas expressed the opinion that  
there was no reason why such boys should  
not do well as farmers, provided they had  
the grit and other qualities necessary in  
those who would engage in agricultural pur-  
suits. There were now two excellent agricul-  
tural colleges in Canada, the Grubbs and the  
Macdonald colleges, where training could be  
had, and where a young man could fit himself  
specially for work in the sphere of agriculture  
in the Dominion. He mentioned the son of a  
well-known South African mining engineer who  
is now taking his second year's course at the  
former of these two institutions. Sir  
Macdonald had spent a sum approaching a  
million sterling upon the buildings and endow-  
ment of the college bearing his name. This  
institution had been started on its way by Dr.  
Robertson, the well-known authority on agri-  
culture, and was doing excellent work.  
Sir Thomas said that at present, so far as his  
company was concerned, there were no ship-  
building developments in sight.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES  
"BARBER" LINE OF STEAMERS.  
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.  
S.S. "DACE CASTLE,"  
FROM NEW YORK.  
CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby in-  
formed that all Goods are being landed at  
their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong  
and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, at  
Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves  
delivery may be obtained.  
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods  
have left the Godowns, and all Goods remain-  
ing undelivered after the 26th inst. will be  
subject to rent.  
All Claims against the Steamer must be pre-  
sented to the Underwriter on or before the 19th  
prox, or they will not be recognised.  
All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to  
be left in the Godowns, where they will be  
examined on the 25th inst. at 3 p.m.  
No Fire Insurance has been effected.  
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by  
DODWELL & Co., Ltd.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 19th February, 1910. [312]

LABUAN COAL.  
NOTICE—THIS COAL can only be  
obtained from THE LABUAN COAL  
MINE CO., LTD. who are prepared to Supply  
FRESH COAL straight from the Mine  
Steamers load at the Wharves. Quick despatch  
Telegrams: "Labor Labuan."  
BRADLEY & Co., Agents.  
Hongkong, 12th August, 1909. [263]

**MITSU BISHI GOSHI KWAISHA.**  
(MITSU BISHI CO.)  
COAL DEPARTMENT.  
SOLE PROPRIETORS OF TAKASIMA,  
COAL, MIYAZAKI, NAGASAKI,  
SAYO, SHINNEW and KAMIMADARA,  
Collieries.  
SOLE AGENTS FOR:  
KISHIDAKE, MIYAO and KIGYO  
KOMATSU Coal.  
HEAD OFFICE: MARUNOUCHI,  
TOKYO.

BRANCH OFFICES: NAGASAKI,  
MIYAZAKI, WAKAMATSU,  
KOBE, OSAKA, SHANGHAI,  
HONGKONG, HANKOW.  
Cable addresses for above: "IWASAKI"  
Codes: AI, ABC 5th Ed., Western Union.  
AGENTS:—  
YOKOHAMA: M. ASADA, Esq.  
CHINKIANG: Messrs. GRABING & Co.  
MANILA: Messrs. MACDONALD & Co.  
For Particulars apply to  
H. OISHI,  
Manager,  
No. 2, Pedder Street, Hongkong.  
Hongkong, 9th January, 1909. [665]

## MOTHER SEIGEL'S SYRUP

If your stomach is out of order you cannot digest food, and when food  
remains undigested in your stomach it cannot give you proper  
nourishment. Undigested food creates poisonous acids which taint  
your blood, and cause constipation, biliousness, headaches, sleep-  
lessness, pains in the stomach, chest, back, dizziness, languor, low  
spirits. Mother Seigel's Syrup tones and strengthens the stomach so  
that it CAN thoroughly digest food, and thus it makes food nourish you.

### THE HERBAL REMEDY FOR STOMACH AND LIVER DISORDERS.

The Syrup also gently stimulates the liver and bowels to healthful, nor-  
mal activity; keeps your blood pure, your system free from the decayed  
products of indigestion. If you have stomach or liver trouble, Mother  
Seigel's Syrup will cure you. Mr. H. Harrow, 3, Stanstead Road,  
Hedgeston, Herts., says: "I could neither eat nor drink without  
stomach pains—awful agony that made me sweat, until I threw up  
the food. I had no life in me. Now I have no indigestion, for  
Mother Seigel's Syrup cured me." 197/109.

## CURES INDIGESTION







# PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL

## STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	Passengers
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, MANILA and YOKOHAMA	MAISONIA Capt. W. E. Mars, R.N.R.	About 2nd March	Freight only.
SHANGHAI	MAISONIA Capt. J. D. Andrews, R.N.R.	About 4th March	Freight and Passage.
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS	DELTA Capt. B. W. E. Snow	Noon, 5th March	See Special Advertisement.
LONDON AND ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MARSHALLS	JAVA Capt. A. Thompson	About 9th March	Freight only.

For further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT,  
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 24th February, 1910.

# CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

## SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	LIANGCHOW	On 25th Feb., 2 P.M.
SHANGHAI	CHINHUA	On 27th Feb., 2 P.M.
MANILA	TEAN	On 1st Mar., 3 P.M.
CEBU & ILOILO	SUNGKIANG	On 1st Mar., 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	LINAN	On 2nd Mar., 3 P.M.
MANILA	TAMING	On 8th Mar., 3 P.M.
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOKTOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BENS, BANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE	CHANGSHA	On 14th March, 4 P.M.

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried. REDUCED FARES. Cargo booked through for all Australia, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

MANILA TWIN SUREW STEAMERS & TEINTSIN STEAMERS have superior Passenger accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon.

FAST SCHEDULE TWIN SUREW STEAMERS ("ANHUI," "CHENAN," "CHINHUA" and "LINAN") with excellent accommodation, Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

N.B.—Passengers must embark before Mid-night on SATURDAY, for the SUNDAY Morning sailings. A Co.'s launch leaves Murray Pier at 10 O'clock every SATURDAY Night.

These Steamers Land Passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

FARE, \$45 SINGLE and \$80 RETURN. TELEPHONE 36.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE,

Hongkong, 25th February, 1910

AGENTS.

# EAST ASIATIC CO., LD.

## COPENHAGEN, SINGAPORE, BANGKOK & SHANGHAI.

# RUSSIAN EAST ASIATIC CO., LD.,

## ST. PETERSBURG & VLADIVOSTOK.

# SWEDISH EAST ASIATIC CO., LD.

## GOTHENBURG.

# PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

## SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS	DATE OF SAILING.
COPENHAGEN and BALTIC PORTS	"ENDIAN"	End of February.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"CATHAY"	Mid-March.
COPENHAGEN and BALTIC PORTS	"YEDDO"	End of March.

For Further Particulars apply to

MELOHERS &amp; CO.

Hongkong, 22nd February, 1910.

AGENTS.

# INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LD.

# PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
MANILA	"YUENSANG"	Friday, 25th Feb., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"WAISHENG"	Saturday, 26th Feb., 3 P.M.
TIENSHIN via TSINGTAU	"CHIPHENG"	Monday, 28th Feb., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"KWONGSANG"	Wednesday, 2nd Mar., 4 P.M.
MANILA	"KUTSANG"	Friday, 4th Mar., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & MOJI	"KUTSANG"	Tuesday, 8th Mar., Noon.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALUTTA	"NAMSANG"	Wednesday, 9th Mar., Noon.

# RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.

The Steamers "KUTSANG," "NAMSANG" and "FOOSANG" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Yokohama returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong, providing a stay of 6 days in Japan, if passengers leave the steamer at Yokohama and rejoin at Kobe. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light. A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin & Newchwang.

Telephone No. 215, Sul. Exch. 4.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON &amp; Co., LTD.,

Hongkong, 25th February, 1910.

GENERAL MANAGERS.

# DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

# HONGKONG-SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS.

HIGHEST CLASS—FASTEST AND MOST LUXURIOUS STEAMERS ON THE COAST HAVING SPLENDID ACCOMMODATION FOR FIRST-CLASS PASSENGERS. ELECTRIC LIGHT AND FIRST-CLASS CUISINE.

STEAMERS	FOR	LEAVING.
"HAITAN," Capt. J. S. Rosch	SWATOW, AMOY and FOCHOW.	FRIDAY, 25th Feb., at 10 A.M.
"HAIMUN," Capt. Evans	SWATOW	SUNDAY, 27th Feb., at 10 A.M.
"HAIYANG," Capt. A. E. Hodgins	SWATOW, AMOY and FOCHOW.	TUESDAY, 1st Mar., at 10 A.M.

FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF PASSENGERS, STEAMERS WILL ARRIVE AT, AND DEPART FROM, THE COMPANY'S WHARF (NEAR BLAKE PIER).

\* Swatow for Passengers only.  
For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS, LAPRAIK & Co.,  
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 24th February, 1910.

# NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

# (THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)



# PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—

## SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION.	STEAMERS.	TONS.	SAILING DATE.
MARSHALLS, LONDON and ANTWERP, via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO and PORT SAID	HAGA MARU Capt. M. Hagino	7,000	WED'DAY, 2nd Mar., at Daylight.
	ATSUTA MARU Capt. Wm. Thompson	9,000	WED'DAY, 15th Mar., at Daylight.
	HITACHI MARU Capt. N. Metheson	7,000	WED'DAY, 30th Mar., at Daylight.
VICTORIA B.C. & SEATTLE	TAMBA MARU Capt. K. Sato	6,500	WED'DAY, 16th Mar., from YOKOHAMA.

VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE, via SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and YOKOHAMA	JAWA MARU Capt. S. Ishikawa	7,000	TUESDAY, 29th Mar., at Noon.
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SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, via MANILA, CEBU, ILOILO and BRISBANE	KUMANO MARU Capt. M. Winkler	7,000	FRIDAY, 18th March, at Noon.
	YAWATA MARU Capt. T. Sekine	5,000	FRIDAY, 15th April, at Noon.

BOMBAY via SINGAPORE and COLOMBO	BINGO MARU Capt. G. C. Harry	7,000	TUESDAY, 8th March.
NAGASAKI, MOJI and KOBE	YAWATA MARU Capt. T. Sekine	5,000	WED'DAY, 16th Mar., at Noon.

Fitted with New System of Wireless Telegraphy. 1. Cargo only. \* Carries Deck Passengers. Through Passenger Tickets issued to the Principal Cities in the United States, Canada and Europe, in connection with the GREAT NORTHERN and NORTHERN PACIFIC and Atlantic Steamers. Round-the-World Tickets also issued. Between Nagasaki and Yokohama, 1st and 2nd Class through Passengers have the option of travelling by Rail. For further information as to Freight, Passage, Sailings, etc., apply at the Company's Local Branch Office in Prince's Buildings, First Floor, Canton Road.

Hongkong, 23rd February, 1910.

T. KUSUMOTO,  
MANAGER.

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# CHINA AND MANILA

# STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

STEAMSHIP	TONS	CAPTAIN	FOR	TO SAIL
ZAPIRO	2,400	R. Bodger	Manila	On 26th Feb., Noon
RUBI	2,500	A. Fraser	Manila	On 5th Mar., Noon

For Freight or Passage apply to—

SHEWAN, TOMES &amp; Co.,

Hongkong, 21st February, 1910.

General Managers.

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# HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE

## HAMBURG.

# EAST ASIATIC FREIGHT SERVICE.

Regular Sailings from JAPAN, CHINA and PHILIPPINES, via STRAITS and COLOMBO, to HAVRE, BREMEN and HAMBURG and to NEW YORK.

TAKING Cargo at Through Rates to all European North Continental and British Ports, also Trieste, Lisbon, Oporto, Marseilles, Genoa, and other Mediterranean, Levantine, Black Sea and Baltic Ports, and all North and South American Ports. Also via Aden, or Port Said, by the Company's Arabian and Persian Service, to Arabian and Persian Gulf Ports.

# NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

OUTWARD.	HOMeward.
FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA:	FOR HAVRE & HAMBURG:
S.S. SUEZIA ... 25th Febr.	S.S. SEGOVIA ... 13th March.
S.S. C. FERD. LAEISZ ... 4th March.	FOR MARSHALLS & HAMBURG:
S.S. LIBERIA ... 12th March.	S.S. SLAVONIA ... 15th March.
S.S. ALESIA ... 25th March.	FOR HAVRE & HAMBURG:
S.S. ANDALUSIA ... 8th April.	S.S. SAXONIA ... 22nd March.
S.S. SILESIA ... 21st April.	FOR ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG:
	S.S. SAMBRIA ... 27th March.
	FOR MARSHALLS & HAMBURG:
	S.S. SUEZIA ... 3rd April.

Further Particulars, apply to—

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,  
Hongkong Office.

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# SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

# REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE FOR

CALLAO, IQUIQUE, VALPARAISO, etc., via MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU, MANZANILLO and SALINA CRUZ (Mexico).

SS.	TONS	DATE OF SAILING.
SS. KIYO MARU	17,200 tons gross	Sail Feb. 26th, at Noon.
SS. BUYO MARU	10,500 "	" April 27th, at Noon.
SS. HONGKONG MARU	11,000 "	" June 25th, at Noon.
SS. KIYO MARU	17,200 "	" Aug. 24th, at Noon.
SS. BUYO MARU	10,500 "	" Oct. 22nd, at Noon.
SS. HONGKONG MARU	11,000 "	" Dec. 21st, at Noon.

For particulars apply to

N. YAMADA, Acting Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA, King's Building.

Hongkong, 31st January, 1910.

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# THOS. COOK & SON,

## TOURIST, STEAMSHIP & FORWARDING AGENTS, BANKERS, &c.

CHIEF OFFICE—LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C. TICKETS to EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP LINES and TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

TOURS arranged to ALL PARTS of the WORLD. BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates. LETTERS of CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED. FOREIGN MONIES exchanged.

# OFFICIAL AGENTS FOR THE OBERAMMERGAU PASSION

# PLAYS OF 1910.

Head Office for the Far East—16, DES VUEX ROAD, HONGKONG.

Japan Office—14, WATER STREET, YOKOHAMA.

# JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN

# REGULAR THREE-WEEKLY SERVICE BETWEEN JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

STEAMER	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE FOR	ON OR ABOUT
TIKINI	JAVA	First half of Mar.	SHANGHAI	First half of Mar.
TIJANAS	JAVA	First half of Mar.	JAPAN	First half of Mar.
TIJODAS	JAVA	First half of Mar.	SHANGHAI	First half of Mar.
TIJMAHI	JAPAN	First half of Mar.	JAVA	First half of Mar.
TIJLIWONG	JAVA	Second half of Mar.	SHANGHAI	Second half of Mar.
TIJLATJAP	JAVA	First half of April	JAPAN	First half of April

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers, and will take Cargo to all Netherlands-Indian Ports on through Bills of Lading.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Yark Buildings, 1st Floor.  
Hongkong, 25th February, 1910.

Telephone No. 375.

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# OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

# REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(Subject to Alteration.)

# TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

Connecting at TACOMA with THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE and PUGET SOUND RAILWAY AND THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE and ST. PAUL RAILWAY. The only direct train service, without transshipment, also shortest and fastest route, from the Pacific Coast to Chicago. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Openland Common Points in the U.S.A. and Canada, also to the principal ports in Mexico, Central and South America.

FOR	STEAMERS	Tons (Gross reg.)	LEAVES
TACOMA via SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"FITZPATRICK" Capt. B. E. Hutchinson	4,416	FRIDAY, 4th March, at Noon
TACOMA via MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"TACOMA MARU" Capt. H. Yamamoto	6,178	WED'DAY, 23rd March, at Noon.

The Co.'s Newly Built Steamers have fair speed. Superior accommodation for stowage. Passengers situated AMIDSHIP. A limited number of Cabin Passengers carried at Low Rates. Best adapted rooms for carrying Bill, Treasure and Parcels. Special attention given towards Express connection.

# HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS & FORMOSA SERVICE

FOR	STEAMERS	LEAVES
SHANGHAI via SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOW	"CHOSHUN MARU" Capt. T. Sordga	SUNDAY, 27th Feb., at Daylight.
TAMUI via SWATOW & AMOY	"DAIGH MARU" Capt. M. Murayama	TUESDAY, 1st Mar., at 10 A.M.
ANPING via SWATOW & AMOY	"HOSHU MARU" Capt. K. Sordga	WED'DAY, 2nd Mar., at 10 A.M.

First Class Cabin. Superior Passenger Accommodation. Electric Light throughout. The Newly Built Steamers "CHOSHUN MARU" and "HOSHU MARU" have First Class Cabin AMIDSHIP. For information of Freight, Passage, Sailings, etc., apply at the Co.'s Local Branch Office, at Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Buildings.

T. ARIMA,  
MANAGER.

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# PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL

## STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

# HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1910.

# PROPOSED SAILINGS OF MAIL STEAMERS

# MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

TAKING PASSENGERS ALSO FOR COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, BRINDISI, &c. THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED TO BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

STEAMERS to COLOMBO	Leave HONGKONG	Connecting Steamers from Colombo to MARSHALLS & LONDON	Due MARSHALLS (Brindisi 2 days earlier)	Due LONDON (London 1 day later)
Steamer Tons		Steamer Tons		
DELTA 8000	1 P.M. SATURDAY March 5	MALWA 11000	April 2	April 8
MACEDONIA 10500	March 19	(Through Steamers calling at Bombay)	April 16	April 22
DEVANHA 8000	April 2	MONGOLIA 10600	April 30	May 6
ASSAYE 8000	April 16	MARMORA 10500	May 14	May 20
DELTA 8000	April 30	MOREA 11000	May 28	June 3
DELHI 8000	May 14	MOULTAN 10000	June 12	June 18

Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO, and those for BRINDISI transfer also to the Express Mail Steamer at PORT SAID. Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong or at the time of Booking.

FARES TO LONDON (including Surtax): 1st SALOON £710 SINGLE, £1361.4 RETURN, 2nd £468 & 721.2

In addition to the above Mail Steamers the following INTERMEDIATE (NON-TRANSHIPMENT) STEAMERS

# WILL LEAVE FOR

# LONDON.

# CARRYING SALOON-PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.

STEAMERS	Leave HONGKONG	Due LONDON
	Tonnage	
* SUNDA	about	about
* NILE	March 23	May 7
* SARDINIA	April 20	June 4
* NORE	May 4	June 18
	May 18	July 2

These Steamers call also at SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, and at MARSHALLS. FARES TO LONDON (including Surtax): 1st SALOON £550 SINGLE, £821.0 RETURN, 2nd £381.0 & 574.

\* Carry 1st and 2nd Saloon Passengers. For Further Particulars, apply to—

E. A. HEWETT,  
SUPERINTENDENT.

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